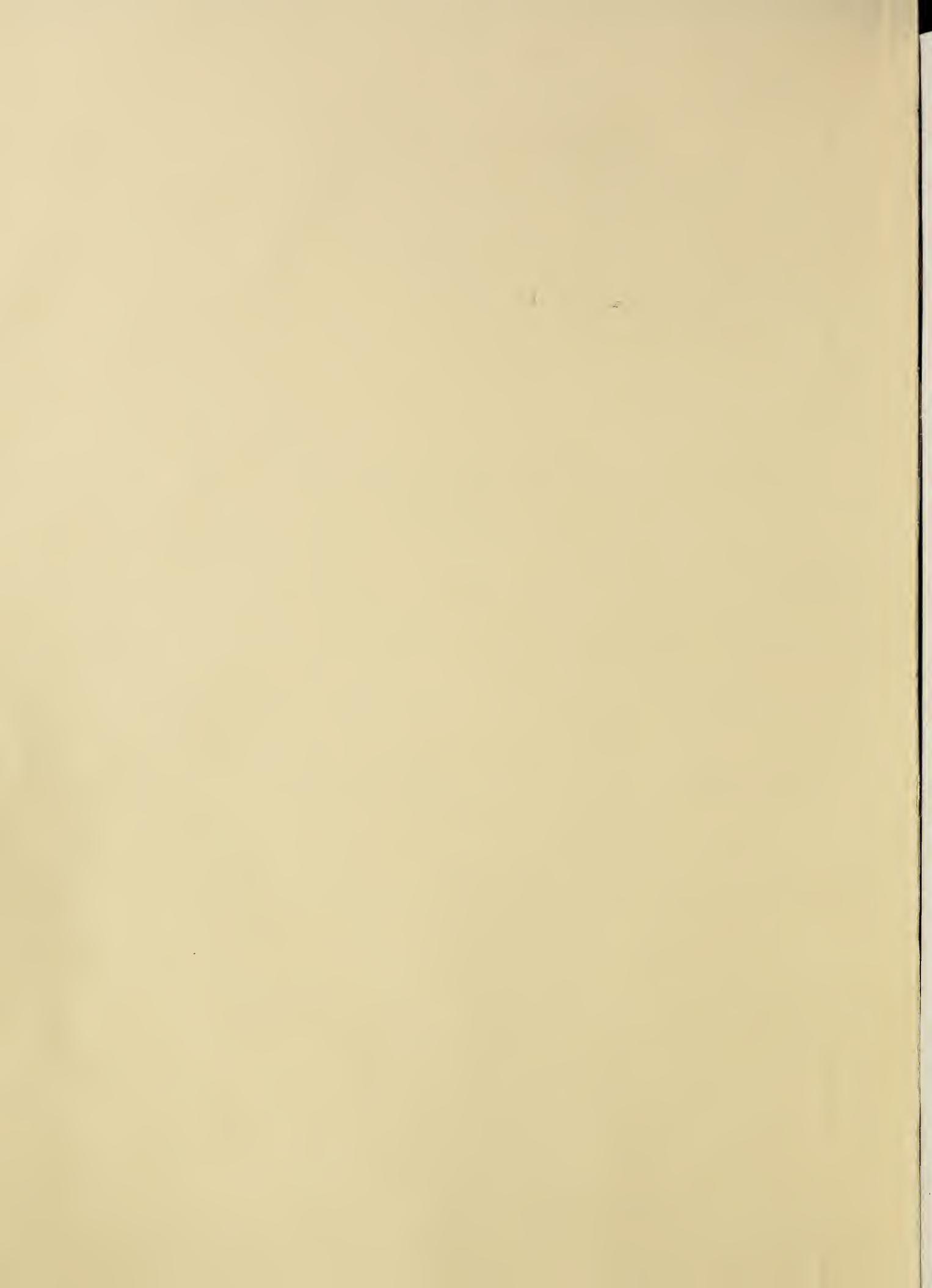


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United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Alaska Region
Chugach
National Forest

R10-MB-480a
May 2002



Environmental Impact Statement & Revised Land and Resource Management Plan

Executive Summary



Chugach National Forest

Executive Summary

for the

Final Environmental Impact Statement

and the

Revised Land and Resource Management Plan

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WEB SITE for the Revised Forest Plan,
Final Environmental Impact Statement
and the Chugach Revision Web Page:
<http://agdc.usgs.gov/cnf>

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Chugach National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (1984 Forest Plan) was issued on July 27, 1984. Forest Plans are prepared in accordance with the 1976 National Forest Management Act (NFMA), the 1969 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other laws and federal regulations. NFMA regulations require that each Forest Plan be revised every 10 to 15 years (36 CFR 219.10(g)). The Revised Land and Resource Management Plan (Revised Forest Plan) has been prepared to meet that requirement and guides the future management of lands and resources within the boundaries of the Chugach National Forest. In addition, it sets the direction for the management of Forest Service roads and trails.

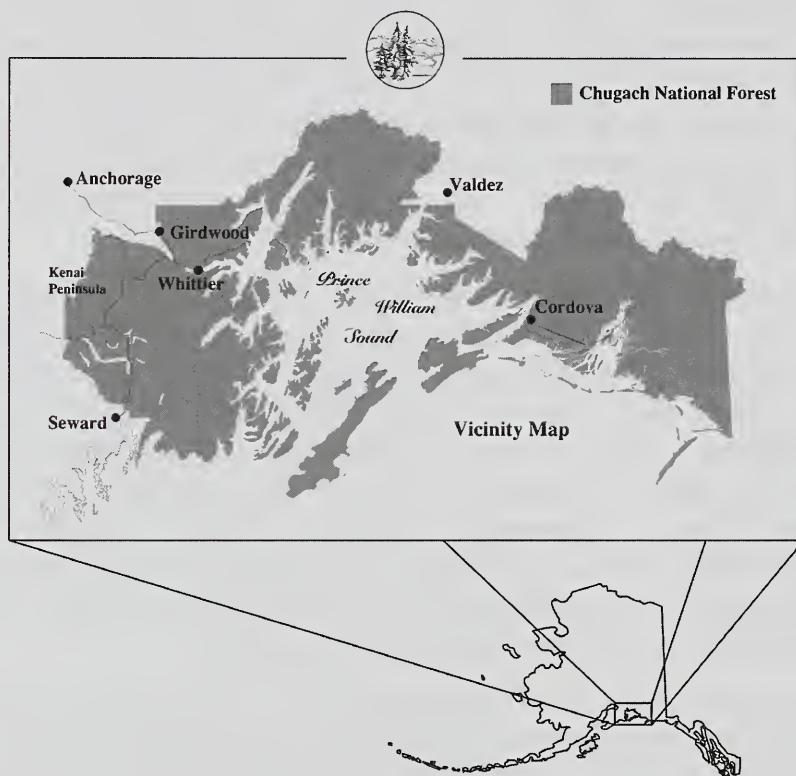
The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and the Proposed Revised Forest Plan were released for public review and comment on September 15, 2000 with the 90-day comment period ending on December 14, 2000. Over 33,000 cards, letters, and e-mails on the DEIS and Proposed Revised Forest Plan were received. The Forest Service has documented, analyzed, and responded to the public comments received on the DEIS and the Proposed Revised Forest Plan. Information gained through public comment and Interdisciplinary Team review provided the basis for modifying the Preferred Alternative, improving or modifying the environmental analysis, supplementing and changing the Plan, and finalizing both documents.

The Revised Forest Plan is accompanied by a Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) that describes the alternatives and analysis used in formulating the Revised Forest Plan. The Revised Forest Plan and the FEIS should be reviewed concurrently. Together these two documents will provide strategic, Forestwide direction for the next 10 to 15 years.



Planning Area

The planning area encompasses the entire 5.45-million acre Chugach National Forest located in Southcentral Alaska. The Chugach is the second largest forest in the National Forest System and is subdivided into three administrative units: the Glacier, Seward, and Cordova Ranger Districts. The planning area contains 96 watersheds that generally follow major drainage divides within three broad geographic areas: the Kenai Peninsula, Prince William Sound and the Copper River Delta.



Need to Change and Rationale

Regulations implementing the NFMA (36 CFR 219) require the Regional Forester to make revisions to forest plans and provide the basis for proposed changes within the context of regulatory requirements. In 1997, the Regional Forester determined that the 1984 Forest Plan needed to be revised. This need for change was based on an assessment of current management direction, new information, new laws and policies, resource supply potentials and projections of demand, the results of monitoring and evaluation, and the identification of public issues and management concerns (USDA Forest Service 1998b; see FEIS, References for complete citation).

For a comprehensive description of the revision process, see Chapter 1 of the FEIS.

Situation Statements (Significant Issues)

“Situation statements” represent where public “interests” are in conflict or where existing conditions could be improved by changing the 1984 Forest Plan. Situation statements identify major issues, concerns and interests that can be addressed through management area prescriptions. Management area prescriptions reflect different ways of managing land. Those issues, concerns and interests were developed from comments received during the scoping period.

Six situation statements were determined to be significant and were the focus of the Forest Plan revision. The following situations were the basis for alternative development:

- Ecological systems management;
- Habitat for fish and wildlife;
- Resource development;
- Recreation/tourism;
- Recommendations for administrative and congressional designations; and,
- Subsistence.

For a detailed discussion of the situation statements, see Chapter 1 of the FEIS.

The Alternatives

The revision of the 1984 Forest Plan is based on an evaluation of its adequacy in light of changes to environmental, socio-economic and legal conditions. The core of this process is the formulation of Forest management alternatives, which provide different perspectives on how to address these changes.

Alternatives were developed in Interdisciplinary Team meetings, “collaborative learning” workshops and community gatherings throughout various Southcentral Alaska communities. After six months of work, 30 comprehensive alternatives were developed. From these a preferred and six other alternatives were derived. Following a series of analyses, the Forest Supervisor identified the following alternatives to be considered in detail: the No Action Alternative (required by 40 CFR 1502.14(d)), the Preferred Alternative and Alternatives A - F. The Preferred Alternative in the FEIS was modified in response to public comment on the DEIS and Proposed Revised Forest Plan and ID Team review.

The alternatives analyzed in detail represent a wide range of management options. Multiple-use principles and ecosystem management are common in all eight alternatives. In addition, the alternatives share a set of basic goals, standards and guidelines which protect forest resources and ensure compliance with applicable laws.

All alternatives are described in greater detail in Chapter 2 of the FEIS.

Management Area Prescriptions

Management area prescriptions are various ways of managing an area of land, similar to city or borough zoning. Just as areas in a community are zoned as commercial (allowing business uses), industrial (allowing factories), or residential (allowing only homes, schools, etc.), the Forest is also "zoned" to allow or not allow various land uses and activities. Land management zoning, or "allocation", is done through the application of management area prescriptions (see Appendix J of the FEIS).

The range of management area prescriptions was designed to respond to different situations and, in some cases, different interests. For example, if a situation were the desire for a primitive setting, the Backcountry Prescription would implement a group of activities that would result in wild, undeveloped settings on a portion of the Forest.

The management area prescriptions are grouped into five categories to represent similar ecological processes, levels of development, or human influence. They range from little human influence (Category 1) to long-term human influence (Category 5). In each alternative, land is allocated to management area prescriptions in these categories depending on the theme and emphasis of the alternative. Table 1 describes the management area prescription categories and lists the prescriptions that represent each category.



Table 1: Management area prescription categories.

Category	Description	Prescriptions
Category 1	Ecological processes such as fire, insects, and disease are allowed to operate relatively free from the direct influence of humans. Diversity resulting from natural succession and natural disturbances predominates and non-native vegetation is rare. Users must be self-reliant and should expect low levels of contact with other people. Few, if any, facilities are present. Travel is generally nonmotorized.	Primitive, Wilderness Study Area, Recommended Wilderness, Wild River, 501(b) - Recommended Wilderness, Research Natural Area. Note: A new Category 1 prescription was developed for the revised preferred alternative. The name of the new prescription is 501(b) - 1.
Category 2	Direct human influence on the ecological processes is limited as much as possible but is sometimes evident. These areas may conserve representative or particularly rare and narrowly distributed ecological settings or components that may play a key role in the overall sustainability of larger landscapes. Habitat manipulation for conservation of species may take place. The type of human use varies but is generally not intensive. Travel may be nonmotorized or motorized. Heritage resources will appear in an undisturbed state. Cabins and other historic, aboveground features will be present in their natural state, with minimal on-site interpretation. Data recordation is a preferred mitigation method.	Backcountry, Backcountry Motorized, 501(b) - 2, EVOS Acquired Lands, Scenic River, Municipal Watershed, Brown Bear Core Area, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Area. Note: A new Category 2 prescription was developed for the revised preferred alternative that combines the components of Backcountry and Backcountry Motorized. The name of this new prescription is Backcountry*.
Category 3	Consideration is given for both ecological processes and human occupancy. Resource management activities may occur but natural ecological processes and patterns will normally predominate, resulting in a landscape with an overall natural appearance and some evidence of human activity. Natural patterns or ecological processes are maintained or restored as a result of management activities. Forest users may expect to experience some isolation from the sights and sounds of humans in a setting that offers some challenge and risk. Motorized travel is generally allowed but may be restricted seasonally or in specific locations.	Fish, Wildlife and Recreation, Backcountry Groups, Forest Restoration, 501(b) - 3, Recreational River, Developed Recreation – Reduced Noise

Table 1 (continued): Management area prescription categories.

Category	Description	Prescriptions
Category 4	<p>These areas are managed to meet a variety of ecological and human needs. Ecological processes are maintained while emphasizing selected biological structures and compositions that represent the range of natural variability. These lands are often intensively used, have a high density of facilities and roads, and may display significant evidence of vegetative manipulation. Users expect to see other humans and evidence of human activities.</p>	Resource Development, Developed Recreation Complexes.
Category 5	<p>Human influences on the ecological processes are dominant and are usually evident. Changes in ecological processes are often long term. These lands are intensively used, have a high density of facilities and roads and display significant evidence of vegetative manipulation. Users expect to see other humans and evidence of human activities.</p>	Minerals (site specific), Major Transportation / Utility Systems (site specific).



Descriptions of the Alternatives

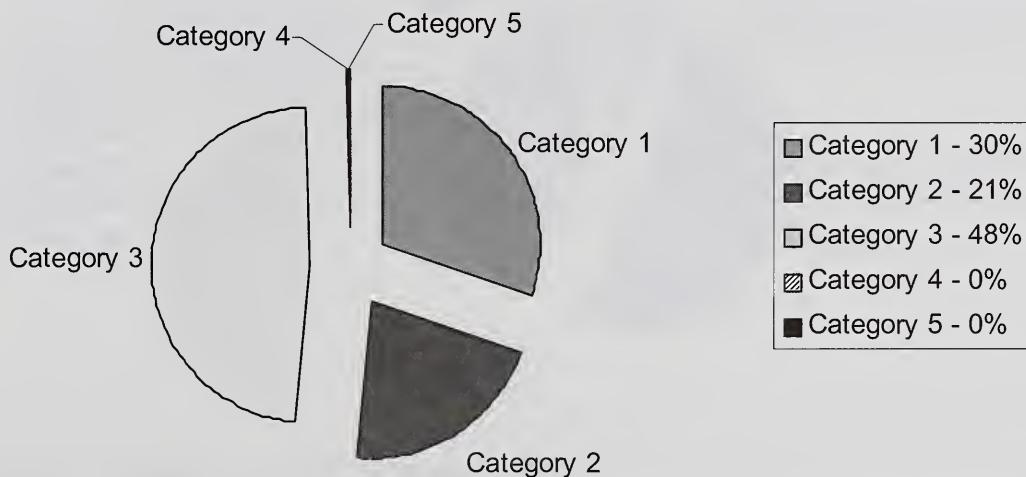
The following are brief descriptions of each alternative and a summary by prescription category.

No Action

The No Action Alternative represents “no change to current management” and is, therefore, the 1984 Forest Plan expressed in the management area prescriptions being used in this revision effort. This “translation” enables the 1984 Forest Plan to be compared with other alternatives using the same terms and outputs. The primary theme of this alternative is a mix of recreational opportunities, Wilderness recommendations, wildlife and fish habitat, minerals, and forest products.

The No Action Alternative provides a mix of active and natural processes to sustain ecological systems and fish and wildlife habitat. It provides a mix of motorized/nonmotorized recreational activities, facilities, and recreational settings. The No Action Alternative provides a variety of natural resource products including forest products and minerals. It recommends Wilderness in portions of the Forest. Wild and Scenic Rivers were not addressed. A network of Research Natural Areas is recommended. Subsistence activities are emphasized.

Figure 1: No Action Alternative area allocations, by category.

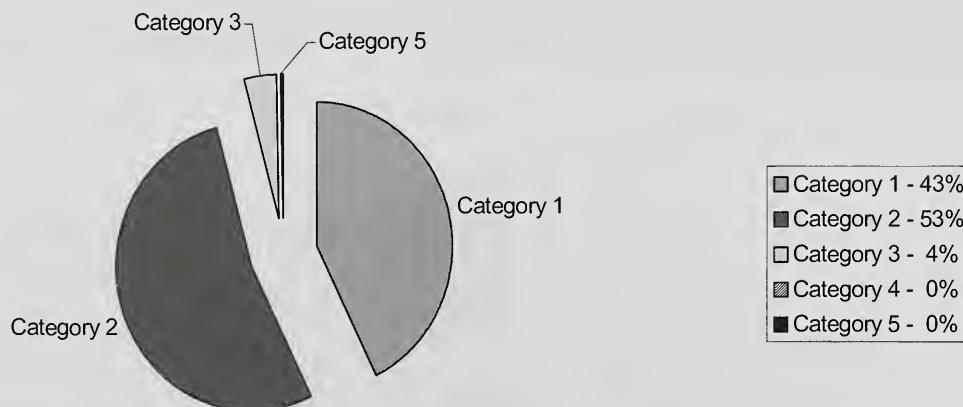


Preferred Alternative

This alternative is the Regional Forester's Preferred Alternative. The primary theme of this alternative is conserving fish and wildlife habitat while providing recreational opportunities. Some changes have been made in the Preferred Alternative in the Final EIS, in response to public comment and ID Team review. (see Preface, Summary of Changes in the FEIS Preferred Alternative). However, these changes did not significantly affect outputs or the effects analysis.

The Preferred Alternative emphasizes natural processes across most of the Forest with active management in selected locations to sustain ecological systems and fish and wildlife habitat. It emphasizes winter motorized recreation, summer nonmotorized recreation, recreation facilities adjacent to existing roads and some marine waters, and undeveloped recreation settings across most of the Forest. The Preferred Alternative provides personal use/free use and small-scale commercial forest products to meet Forest stewardship objectives. It provides mineral opportunities in most areas with moderate to high mineral potential. It emphasizes Wilderness recommendations and provides a mix of Wild and Scenic River and Research Natural Area recommendations. Subsistence activities are emphasized.

Figure 2: Preferred Alternative area allocations, by category.



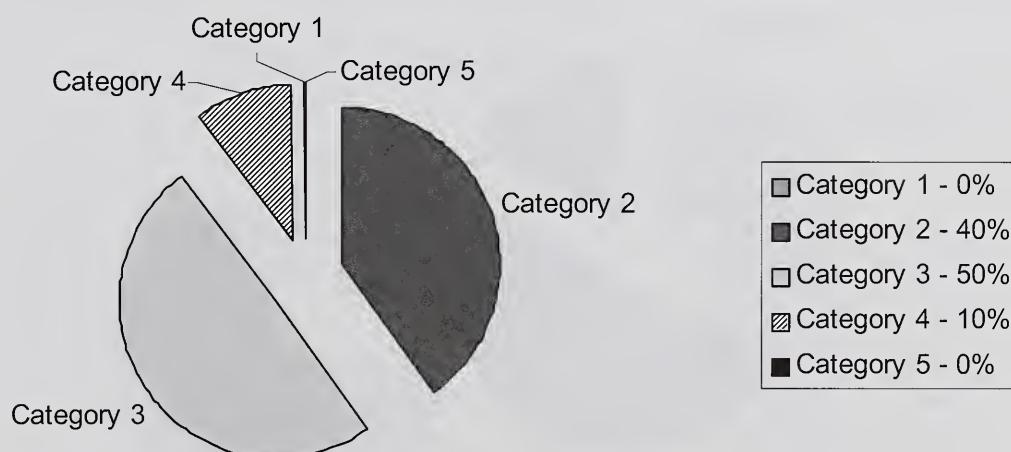
**NOTE: Category 4 = 0.00% and Category 5 = 0.23%.

Alternative A

The primary theme of this alternative is providing opportunities for active management (forest products, minerals, recreation, etc.) while maintaining a predominately undeveloped setting across most of the Forest.

Alternative A emphasizes active management to sustain ecological systems and fish and wildlife habitat. It emphasizes motorized recreation (primarily winter), developed facilities and a variety of recreational settings. Alternative A emphasizes personal use/free use and commercial forest products. It emphasizes mineral opportunities across the Forest. No Wilderness or Wild and Scenic Rivers are recommended. One Research Natural Area currently exists. Subsistence activities are emphasized.

Figure 3: Alternative A area allocations, by category.

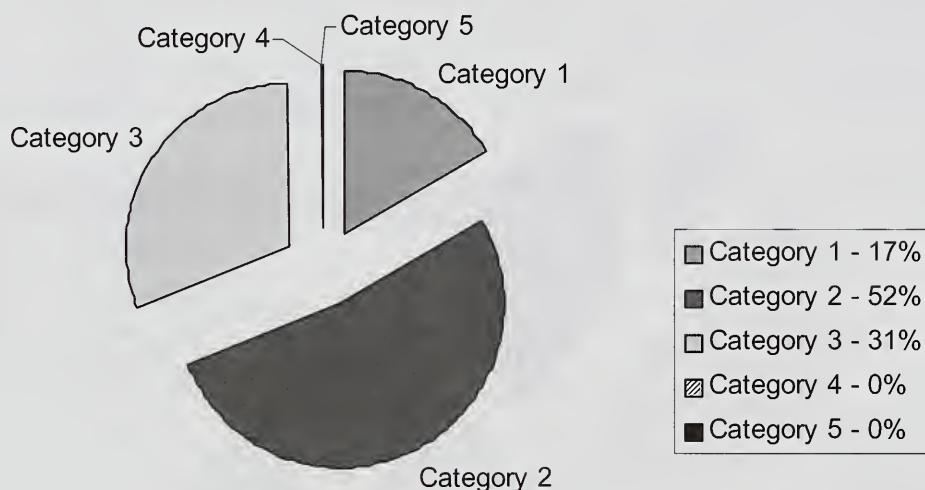


Alternative B

The primary theme of this alternative is conserving fish and wildlife habitat while providing opportunities for active management (forest products, minerals, recreation, etc.).

Alternative B emphasizes active management to sustain ecological systems and fish and wildlife habitat. It emphasizes motorized recreation (both summer and winter), developed facilities and a variety of recreational settings. Alternative B emphasizes personal use/free use and commercial forest products to meet Forest stewardship objectives. It provides mineral opportunities across most of the Forest. Some Wilderness, Research Natural Areas, and Wild and Scenic Rivers are recommended. Subsistence activities are emphasized.

Figure 4: Alternative B area allocations, by category.



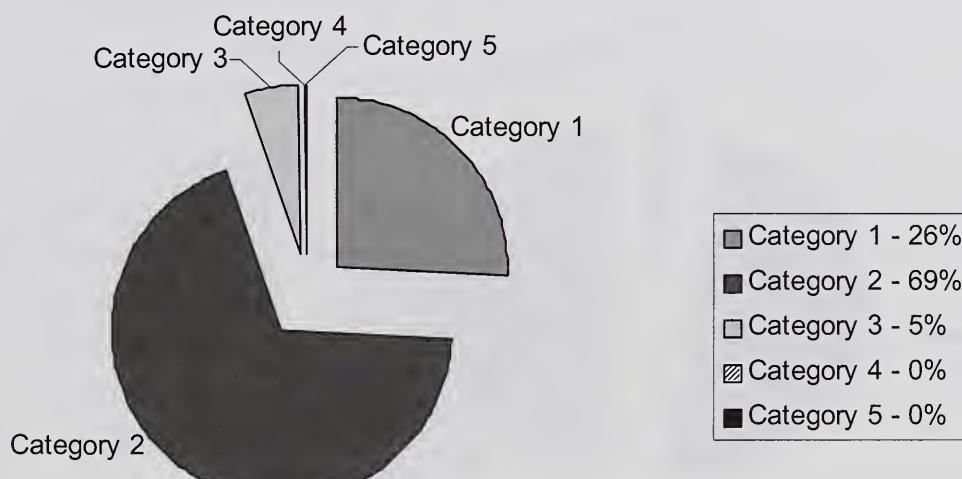
**NOTE: Category 4 = 0.00% and Category 5 = 0.23%.

Alternative C

The primary theme of this alternative is conservation of fish and wildlife and recreation.

Alternative C provides a mix of active management and natural processes to sustain ecological systems and fish and wildlife habitat. It emphasizes winter and summer motorized recreation, recreational facilities adjacent to existing roads and marine waters, and undeveloped recreation settings across most of the Forest. Alternative C provides personal use/free use and small-scale commercial forest products to meet Forest stewardship objectives. It provides mineral opportunities in most areas with moderate to high mineral potential. It provides some Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, and Research Natural Area recommendations. Subsistence activities are emphasized.

Figure 5: Alternative C area allocations, by category.

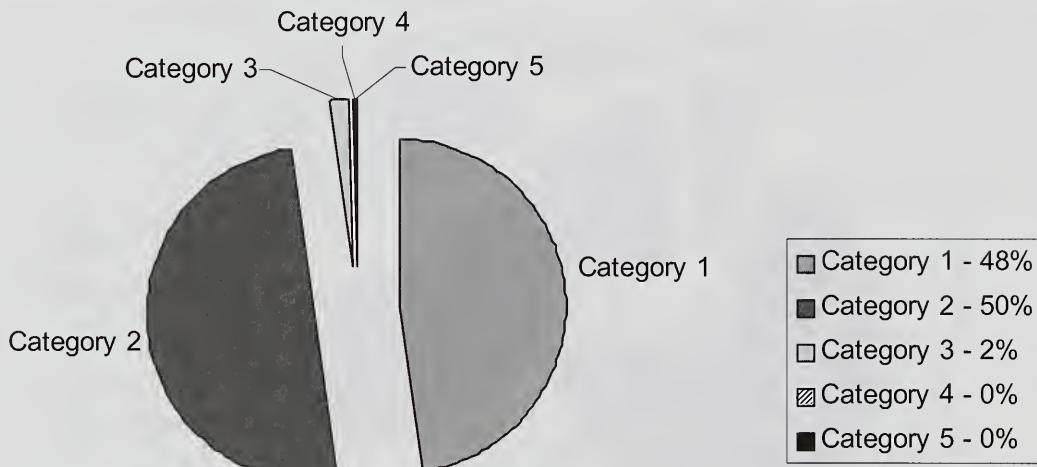


Alternative D

The primary theme of this alternative is nonmotorized opportunities, natural quiet, natural processes, minimal recreational facilities, and undeveloped recreational settings.

Alternative D emphasizes natural processes to sustain ecological systems and fish and wildlife habitat. This alternative emphasizes nonmotorized activities and natural quiet. It emphasizes minimal recreation facilities. It emphasizes undeveloped recreational settings. Alternative D provides personal use/free use forest products and small-scale forest products to meet Forest stewardship objectives. Large areas are recommended to be withdrawn from future mineral entry. It emphasizes Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, and Research Natural Area recommendations. Subsistence activities are emphasized.

Figure 6: Alternative D area allocations, by category.

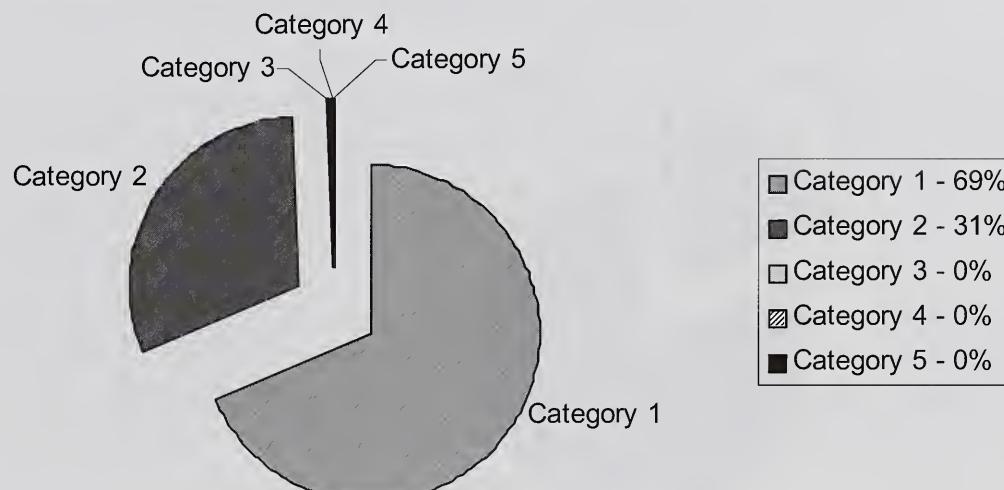


Alternative E

The primary theme of this alternative is natural processes, nonmotorized recreational activities, minimal recreational facilities, and undeveloped recreational settings.

Alternative E provides natural processes to sustain ecological systems and fish and wildlife habitat. It emphasizes nonmotorized recreational activities (except for traditional motorized activities allowed in ANILCA). It emphasizes minimal recreational facilities. It emphasizes undeveloped recreational settings. Alternative E emphasizes personal use/free use forest products and small-scale forest products to meet Forest stewardship objectives. Large areas are recommended to be withdrawn from future mineral entry. It emphasizes Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, and Research Natural Area recommendations. Subsistence activities are emphasized.

Figure 7: Alternative E area allocations, by category.

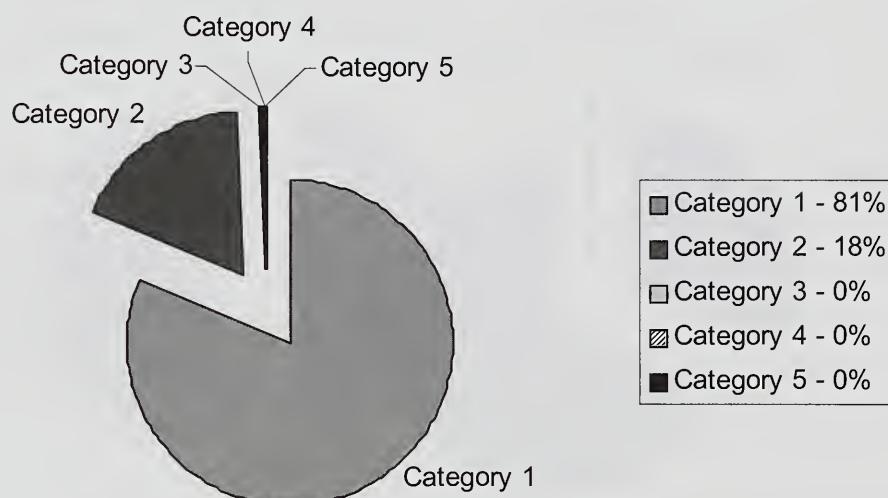


Alternative F

The primary theme of this alternative is natural processes, nonmotorized recreational activities, minimal recreational facilities, and undeveloped recreational settings.

Alternative F emphasizes natural processes to sustain ecological systems and fish and wildlife habitat. It emphasizes nonmotorized recreational activities (except for traditional motorized activities allowed in ANILCA). It emphasizes minimal recreational facilities. It emphasizes undeveloped recreational settings. Alternative F provides personal use/free use forest products to meet Forest stewardship objectives. Large areas are recommended to be withdrawn from future mineral entry. It emphasizes Wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, and Research Natural Area recommendations. Subsistence activities are emphasized.

Figure 8: Alternative F area allocations, by category.



Comparison of Activities Under the Eight Alternatives

Tables 2, 3 and 4 summarize and compare the eight alternatives considered in detail. Table 2 compares the relative levels of selected situation statement activities under the eight alternatives. Table 3 depicts the acres allocated to each management area prescription by alternative. Table 4 lists projected outputs for key activities by alternative over the planning horizon.

Public Comment Summary

The public comment period for the DEIS and the Proposed Revised Forest Plan began September 15, 2000 and ended on December 14, 2000. Over 33,000 cards, letters, and e-mails on the DEIS and Proposed Revised Forest Plan were received. Of these, over 27,000 were form letters. Comments on the DEIS and the Proposed Revised Forest Plan were received from nearly every state. The majority of the comments were from outside Alaska (90 percent). Most of these comments dealt with Wilderness designation, particularly on the Copper River Delta. Local residents expressed most of the interest in motorized and nonmotorized recreational use on the Kenai Peninsula, where as many as 20 different viable management options for some areas were suggested.

All comments received were entered into a computerized database and underwent a systematic method of compiling, categorizing, and capturing the full range of public viewpoints and concerns (content analysis). From this analysis, about 37,250 substantive comments were identified. Substantive comments were reviewed and consolidated by the ID Team into 204 like categories that are addressed in the FEIS.

The public participation and comment process is described in greater detail in Chapter 6 of the FEIS. In addition, Appendix K in the FEIS describes the substantive comments received on the DEIS and the Proposed Revised Forest Plan. It also contains the Forest Service responses to those comments.

Conclusion

This summary provides a brief overview of Forest Plan revision on the Chugach National Forest - what was done, why it was done and how it was done. All aspects of the Forest Plan revision process are discussed in greater detail in the Revised Land and Resource Management Plan and the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The Revised Forest Plan outlines the goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines governing management on the Chugach National Forest. It also describes the management area prescriptions in detail. The FEIS describes the reason for plan revision, the alternatives, the current conditions on the Chugach National Forest, and the effects of implementing each alternative. The Record of Decision (ROD) discloses the rationale for Forest Plan decisions.

Executive Summary

Table 2: Relative similarities and differences between alternatives by situation.

Situation	Alternative							
	No Action	Preferred	A	B	C	D	E	F
Ecological Systems Management								
Ecological Systems	Mix	Natural Processes	Active Management	Active Management	Natural Processes	Natural Processes	Natural Processes	Natural Processes
Habitat for Fish and Wildlife								
Fish and Wildlife	Mix	Natural Processes	Active Management	Active Management	Natural Processes	Natural Processes	Natural Processes	Natural Processes
Resource Development								
Free Use/Personal Use Forest Products	High	Moderate	Highest	High	Moderate	Low	Low	Lowest
Commercial Forest Products	Moderate	Low	Highest	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Lowest
Mineral Opportunities	Moderate	Moderate	Highest	High	High	Low	Low	Lowest
Recreation/Tourism								
Motorized Recreation – Summer	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Highest	Moderate	Lowest	Low	Low
Motorized Recreation – Winter	High	High	Highest	High	Moderate	Lowest	Moderate	Moderate
Nonmotorized Recreation – Summer	Moderate	High	Moderate	Lowest	Moderate	Highest	High	High
Nonmotorized Recreation – Winter	Low	Moderate	Lowest	Low	Moderate	Highest	High	High
Developed Recreation Facilities	Moderate	Moderate	High	Highest	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Lowest
Recreation Settings	Dispersed	Dispersed	Dispersed	Dispersed	Dispersed	Dispersed	Dispersed	Dispersed
Recommendations for Administrative and Congressional Designations								
Recommended Wilderness	Moderate	Moderate	None	Low	Moderate	High	High	Highest
Recommended Wild and Scenic Rivers	None	Moderate	None	Low	Moderate	High	High	Highest
Recommended Research Natural Areas	Highest	Moderate	Lowest	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High
Subsistence								
Subsistence	High	High	Lowest	Moderate	High	High	High	Highest

Executive Summary

Table 3: Total number of acres in management prescriptions by alternative.

Management Prescription	Alternative					
	No Action	Preferred	A	B	C	D
111 Primitive	0	11,750	0	25,720	22,900	22,790
121 Wilderness Study Area	0	0	0	0	0	0
131 Recommended Wilderness	1,592,690	1,413,350	0	865,000	1,027,590	1,628,240
132 Wild River	0	12,180	0	0	140	76,650
133 501(b) - Recommended Wilderness	0	442,490	0	0	340,580	856,550
135 501(b) - 1	0	445,170	0	0	0	0
141 Research Natural Area	69,460	23,730	2,550	20,910	22,430	46,610
210 Backcountry*	0	1,818,890	0	0	0	0
211 Backcountry	529,530	0	0	363,300	1,044,870	947,890
212 Backcountry Motorized	0	0	2,044,970	1,153,270	1,177,780	653,300
213 501(b) - 2	420,890	660,940	0	1,157,180	1,213,800	631,030
221 EVOS Acquired Lands	102,040	102,040	102,040	102,040	102,040	102,040
231 Scenic River	0	14,270	0	0	77,770	74,560
241 Municipal Watershed	960	960	960	960	960	960
242 Brown Bear Core Area	0	70,360	18,150	29,650	29,650	113,910
244 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Area	108,620	260,640	29,460	64,480	142,760	208,850
312 Fish, Wildlife and Recreation	1,529,910	159,820	868,880	1,233,180	238,760	104,790
313 Backcountry Groups ²	0	0	0	0	0 ²	0
314 Forest Restoration	0	20,770	289,970	40,520	16,670	0
321 501(b) - 3	1,124,720	15,380	1,564,260	411,680	10,880	6,280
331 Recreational River	0	6,080	0	10,930	5,590	0
341 Developed Recreation / Reduced Noise	0	0	0	0	0	4,370
411 Resource Development	0	0	557,580	0	3,650	0
441 Developed Recreation Complexes	0	0	0	0	0	2,970
521 Minerals (site specific)	6,860	6,860	6,860	6,860	6,860	6,860
522 Major Transportation / Utility Systems (site specific)	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900
Total	5,491,580	5,491,580	5,491,580	5,491,580	5,491,580	5,491,580

¹ The Wilderness Study Area will be managed as described in this prescription until Congress removes the designation. There are 1,746,970 acres so designated.

² Alternative C includes 22 potential Backcountry Group sites; the Preferred Alternative includes 2 potential Backcountry Group sites.

Executive Summary

Table 4: Projected outputs for key activities under full implementation level by alternative.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	Units	Base Levels	Alternative						
			Action Pref	A	B	C	D	E	F
SOIL and WATER MANAGEMENT									
Soil and Water Improvements	Acres/Year		40	30	50	40	40	30	20
FISH MANAGEMENT									
Anadromous Habitat	Miles		82	82	82	82	82	82	82
	Acres		1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	1,722	414
Riparian Zones (3-2-A)	Acres/Year		222	222	222	222	222	124	93
Inland Fish Habitat	Miles		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Acres		391	391	391	391	391	391	258
Riparian Zones (3-2-B)	Acres/Year		25	25	25	25	25	14	11
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT									
Prescribed Burning	Acres/Year		2,248	2,248	2,248	2,248	2,248	1,558	910
Mechanical Treatment	Acres/Year		384	323	384	384	384	236	137
PERSONAL and COMMERCIAL TIMBER USE									
Full Implementation Funding - Even Aged Harvest	Acres/year		296	0	617	234	0	0	0
Full Implementation Funding - Uneven Aged Harvest	Acres/year		675	375	913	770	426	355	260
Total Program Quantity - Full Funding	Acres/year		971	375	1,530	1,004	426	355	260
	MMCF		2.23	0.43	4.18	1.93	0.43	0.31	0.25
	MMBF		9.70	1.51	19.00	8.61	1.71	1.00	0.80
MINERALS MANAGEMENT									
Plans of Operations	Plans/Year		80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Miles of Road Construction	Miles/Year		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL MANAGEMENT									
Total Road Miles available - End of First Decade	Miles		170	129	217	232	139	119	113
Total Road Miles available- Mid-decade	Miles	140	137	113	160	181	125	108	105
Road Construction - Miles per year	Miles/Year		6.7	3.3	11.4	10.0	2.9	2.2	1.6
Roads Construction Associated with Timber Harvest	Miles/Year		4.4	0.0	8.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Roads Construction Associated with Facilities	Miles/Year		2.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.6
Other Road Construction	Miles/Year		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trails Converted to Roads	Miles/Year		0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total Trail Miles - Ten Year Total									
Winter Miles Avail. (includes roads closed to hwy vehicles)	Miles		659	737	868	868	954	944	874
Motorized	Miles		345	361	639	639	686	573	405
Nonmotorized	Miles		314	376	230	230	269	371	469
Summer Miles Avail. (includes roads closed to hwy vehicles)	Miles		555	633	764	764	788	833	777
Motorized	Miles		24	52	77	77	282	135	9
Nonmotorized	Miles		531	581	688	688	505	698	768
Trail Construction	Miles/Year		7.8	21.7	20.9	23.2	27.8	22.2	10.6
RECREATION AND WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT									
Developed Capacity - End of First Decade	MM PAOT-days		1.34	1.79	1.75	1.92	1.94	1.89	1.77
Recreation Visits									1.57
Developed Visits	MM Visits/Year		2.83	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
Dispersed Visits	MM Visits/Year		5.31	4.69	4.36	6.60	5.56	5.37	4.64
Wilderness Visits	MM Visits/Year		0.00	1.91	2.24	0.00	1.04	1.23	1.96
Total Visits	MM Visits/Year		8.14	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15	10.15
FUELS MANAGEMENT									
Prescribed Burning	Acres/Year		400	400	400	400	400	400	400

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